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Published in:
IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy

DOI:
[10.1109/TSTE.2018.2820386](https://doi.org/10.1109/TSTE.2018.2820386)

Publication date:
2019

Document Version
Author accepted manuscript

[Link to publication in ResearchOnline](#)

Citation for published version (Harvard):
Givaki, K, Chen, D & Xu, L 2019, 'Current error based compensations for VSC current control in weak grids for wind farm applications', *IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 26-35.
<https://doi.org/10.1109/TSTE.2018.2820386>

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Current Error Based Compensations for VSC Current Control in Weak Grids for Wind Farm Applications

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Abstract—A novel current control strategy is proposed for voltage source converters connected to weak grids using conventional current vector control with additional current error based voltage angle and magnitude compensations. For connecting to very weak AC network, the combination of vector control and grid synchronization with conventional Phase-Locked-Loop (PLL) is proved to be unstable; whereas the proposed current error based compensations can significantly improve system stability. In this way, the proposed control can still benefit from the presence of closed-loop current control without the need for control switching during large AC voltage variations. Comprehensive frequency domain model is established to analyze stability performance. Comprehensive time domain simulations are further carried out to validate its effectiveness and robustness by demonstrating its current control performance during a three-phase fault, multiple-converter situation and various grid strength conditions.

Index Terms— voltage source converter, weak grid, current control, stability, fault current.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wind energy is nowadays one of the main renewable energy resources. Most of the newly developed or planned wind farms are placed far from conventional centralized power plants [1][2]. Meanwhile, the capacities of the wind farms are growing. The average size in Europe had been more than doubled during the period between 2010 and 2015 [2]. As a result, the grid connection points of the large wind farms become weaker. As is defined, a grid connection is classified to be ‘weak’ when its Short Circuit Ratio (SCR), which is defined by fault level over equivalent line impedance, is less than 3 and “very weak” when SCR is less than 2 [3]. Since the fault level is the ratio of fault current against local nominal current and the line impedance, which is generally proportional to transmission distance, longer transmission distances can give rise to smaller SCR. As the fault current is largely determined by the grid side configuration, the growing local power (current) capacity can decrease the SCR and consequent grid strength as well. Theoretically, the SCR can be very low as long as the local source capacity is sufficiently large. A consequent problem of weak grid is that the Voltage Source Converter (VSC) interfaced (fully-rated) power

generations tend to be unstable with conventional vector control when synchronizing to the grid with a conventional PLL and similar situation may arise when VSC based High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) is connected to a relatively weak network [4][5][7][10][11][12][32].

To deal with the instability caused by the weak grid, various studies have been carried out. One immediate thought is to reinforce the grid strength by investing in grid infrastructures which can be costly. Other efforts have been mainly focused on improving the converter control of wind turbines [5-7].

For the prevalent implementation, fully rated VSCs are widely used in wind turbine grid integrations. Closed current loop with vector control is a classical way to control the VSCs [8] both in steady state or during transients [9]. However, when it is applied to a converter connected to a weak grid it can become unstable when the power reaches a certain level [10-12]. The interactions between converter control and grid dynamics (including VSC reactor, transmission line impedance, harmonic filter, etc.) is considered to be the main causes for this issue [13].

Power flow and dynamics are the two major aspects considered for such instability [5, 13-20]. To deliver bulk power in a weak grid, there has to be sufficient voltage at the connecting point to enable the active power flow, hence the reactive compensation [5, 19, 20]. The other aspect is the dynamics. It is reported that the inclusion of conventional PLL as a synchronizing method in a closed-loop current control may introduce instability when the power reaches a certain level at weak grid, which can undermine the coordinate transformation based vector control [18, 21]. Although it is true that the tuning of a conventional PLL can, to some extent, enhance the damping, it still cannot guarantee a delivery up to the rated power from weak grids. The system level behavior needs to be investigated in addition to the PLL itself considering the interaction between converter control and the grid dynamics.

A variety of methods have been explored to address the dynamic issues of VSC control when connected to a weak grid [5-7, 10-12, 22, 24, 25]. The methods can be generally categorized into two types: virtual synchronous generator control based [11, 12, 22, 24, 25] and vector control based [10].

The Virtual Synchronous Generator (VSG) based controls are also known as [22], “synchronverter” [25] or power synchronization control [11], etc., which mimic the behavior

and control scheme of synchronous generators when they are integrated into the grid. This type of control is based on the fact that a properly controlled synchronous machine can well generate bulk power from weak grid point, which has been studied for decades. Similar to synchronous generator control, closed-loop power control is performed by directly controlling the modulation voltage angle and magnitude of the converter voltage. In this case, the employment of Phased Locked Loop, which is widely used in vector control for angle detection, can be by-passed from the closed-loop control during steady state operation [11]. These methods enable VSC to output full power from a very weak grid point and work well in steady state operation. However, the absence of current loop in such method can potentially give rise to extra current variations during large perturbations. An extreme case is that during an AC fault, virtual synchronous generator and the power synchronization control themselves will not be able to limit the fault current and it has to be switched to a current-loop based control mode with a back-up PLL [11]. Such non-linear mode switching scheme increases the complexity of VSC control and one consequent problem is that it would be difficult to determine where the switching point should be set to avoid undesirable mode switches, especially when unpredictable perturbations, voltage fluctuations or fault, occur when VSCs are operating close to their rated power/current.

The control method of Virtual Synchronous Machine (VISMA) presented in Ref [23] employs a special designed outer loop in addition to a hysteresis-based inner current loop in abc reference frame. However, the presented method was not tested with weak network or during transient conditions.

The other type of VSC control strategy in weak grid involves closed-loop current control, which has been less explored. They can be further divided into two categories - gain tuning based and orientation modification based. The gain scheduling power control technique is proposed with additional cross-coupling control based on the conventional vector control with fairly good performance in weak grid [10]. However, it involves complicated non-linear tuning curves for a number of gain combinations. As the tuning curve combinations have to be predefined, this process makes it difficult and inconvenient to obtain a satisfactory performance for variable system conditions. The efforts on PLL gain tuning optimization can improve system performance to some extent [15] though, it is still difficult to handle the situation when the grid is very weak. For the orientation modification based methods, the reference orientation modification is introduced to enhance the synchronization [19][26][32]. Control based on virtual PCC bus has also been proposed to enhance the stability in very weak grid, but it requires some general information of grid impedance before configuring the control hence lack of robustness [19, 26] so it can be sensitive to the possible changes of grid conditions. A modified PLL is introduced to compensate the frequency based on the current error inside the conventional PLL [32]; however, it might still have high frequency oscillation when delivering full power at extremely weak grid and it is not clear if the control delay has been considered in model analysis and validation, which may give rise to more ideal results than possible.

In this paper, a current error based angle and magnitude compensation strategy is proposed based on classical VSC vector control, which improves system stability of classical vector control and enables the converter to deliver full power to a very weak grid. Control mode switching is no longer needed during both steady state and transient operation. Further, the proposed strategy also benefits from easy implementation, simple modification based on prevalent implementation in industry and good robustness against grid strength variation.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. The principles of the proposed control strategy are presented in Section II, and Section III describes the system modeling and control analysis. Case studies concerning both steady state and voltage transients are carried out in Section IV and finally conclusion is drawn in Section V.

II. PRINCIPLES OF VSC CONTROL AND PROPOSED CURRENT ERROR BASED VOLTAGE ANGLE AND MAGNITUDE COMPENSATION

In this section, the principle of the proposed current control method is introduced.

A. The stability problem of vector control in weak grid

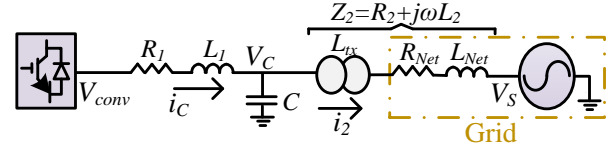
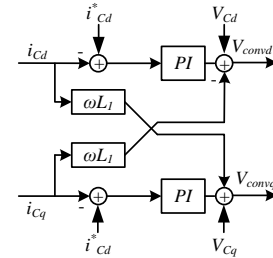
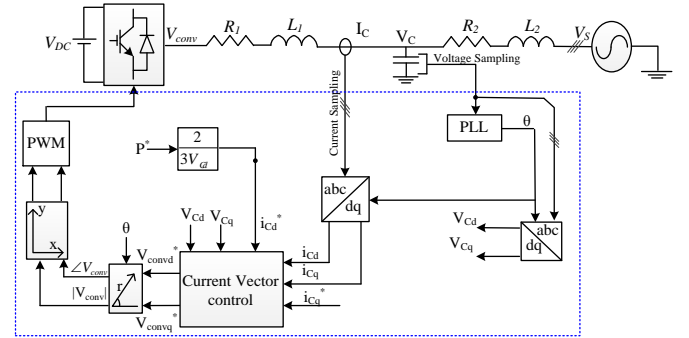


Fig. 1. Schematic of VSC connected to power grid.



(a) Current Vector Control



(b) Conventional vector control

Fig. 2. Classical vector control for VSC

The simplified schematic diagram of a 3-phase VSC connected to a power network is shown in Fig. 1, where R_1 and L_1 represent the resistance and inductance of the VSC reactor, respectively. C is the harmonic filter capacitance; L_{tx}

is the equivalent inductance of the converter transformer, and R_{Net} and L_{Net} are the equivalent resistance and inductance of the network, respectively. V_c and V_{conv} refer to the respective capacitor voltage and the converter output voltage. R_2 and L_2 represent the equivalent grid side resistance and inductance seen on the converter side of the transformer. As this paper mainly focuses on AC side integration, the impact of DC side dynamics of the VSC is assumed to be negligible.

For the VSC system shown in Fig. 1, there is

$$V_{cdq} = V_{convdq} - L_1 \frac{di_{cdq}}{dt} - j\omega L_1 i_{cdq} - i_{cdq} R_1 \quad (1)$$

where $i_{cdq} = i_{cd} + ji_{cq}$, $V_{cdq} = V_{cd} + jV_{cq}$ and $V_{convdq} = V_{convd} + jV_{convq}$ are the vectors of converter current, capacitor voltage and converter voltage in synchronous d-q reference frame respectively; ω is the angular velocity.

The conventional vector current control is shown in Fig. 2 [27] where d-q based control scheme is used as the d-axis is conventionally aligned to the AC voltage vector V_c at the point of connection and ω is the system angular frequency. Considering a modulation cycle of T_s , (1) can also be expressed as

$$di_{cdq} = \frac{dt}{L_1} V_{convdq} - \frac{dt}{L_1} V_{cdq0} - \frac{dt}{L_1} j\omega L_1 i_{cdq0} - I_{cdq} R_1 \frac{dt}{L_1} \quad (2)$$

where V_{cdq0} the operational voltage of the integration point; i_{cdq0} the operational current of the VSC.

In conventional vector control, taking advantage of the linearized relationship against di_{cdq} in (2), V_{convdq} is used as the current regulation output to control the current i_{cdq} . Considering (2) converter current error is set as the input and converter voltage as the output as V_{convdq} is directly controllable for a VSC.

As is shown in Fig. 3, a ramp power test is carried out based on the schematic of Fig. 1 and conventional control strategy of Figs. 2(a) and (b). The converter power rating at 6 MW, SCR at 1 p.u. for illustration of a very adverse case (excluding transformer impedance), L_1 , R_1 , C , and transformer inductance at 0.2 p.u., 0.001 p.u. and 0.1 p.u. respectively. The base power is selected as the rated power. Considering over-current allowed of an industrial converter is limited, 20% for instance, for the economical concern, the maximum power deliverable at steady state is considered to be up to 1 p.u. in this paper. The VSC switching frequency is typically considered as 2.5 kHz for IGBT in medium-high power applications.

Considering (1), the plant of VSC current (connecting to ideal stiff grid) in d-q reference frame can be ideally considered as a first-order process $1/L_1 s$, where R assumed to be negligible for the most adverse case and simplicity as well. For convention current loop setting with PI regulator in Fig. 2 (a), the proportional and integral gains can be conventionally set at $K_p = 141\pi L_1$ and $K_i = 10000\pi^2 L_1$ respectively, which corresponds to a 50 Hz bandwidth current loop with damping coefficients of 0.707 connection with 2.5 kHz switching frequency [28]. The sampling process of current and voltage is typically considered as twice of the switching frequency since the modulation input of a practical SVPWM module used (for the prevalent digital signal processor of TMS320F28XX series produced by Texas Instrument) can be effectively updated

twice per switching cycle [34]. For linearization concern, the PWM control is therefore modeled as a first order process of a time constant of half switching cycle as the high frequency switching harmonics can be reasonably ignored for the dynamic analysis.

As shown, during steady state operation, the conventional vector control is able to regulate the current/power when the generated power is low and the angle error between the actual and PLL measured AC voltage angles of V_c converges to 0, which means the PLL is able to track the grid angle. However, when the power rises to approximately 65%, the angle error grows larger and starts oscillation, which inevitably undermines the coordinate transformation based vector control leading to power oscillations. It can be seen that the oscillation frequency is around 40 Hz for this case.

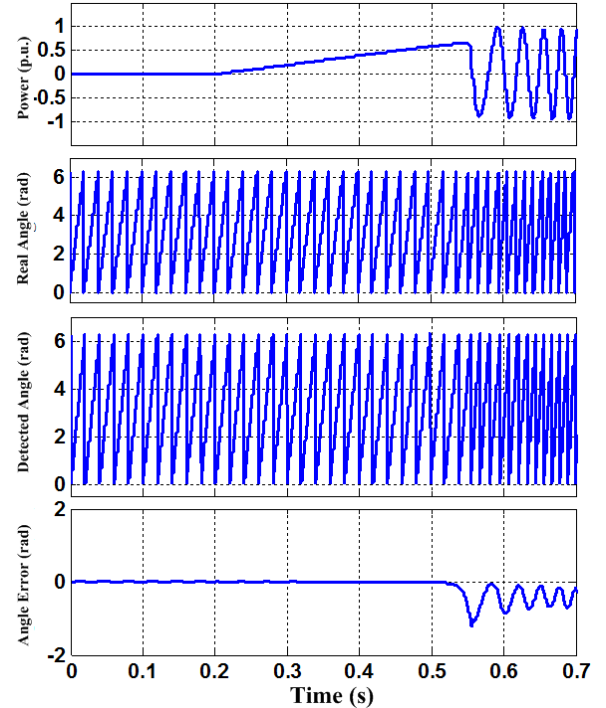


Fig. 3. Power ramp test with conventional vector control (from top to bottom: active power, actual voltage angle of V_c ; PLL detected voltage angle of V_c , error between the actual and measured angle of V_c)

It can be seen from Fig. 3 that, significant angular error are induced when the output power has reached more than approximately 0.65 per unit, which gives rise to the failure of power delivery or vice versa. Obviously, for a stabilized system, the angular tracking error should have been eliminated. An angular error compensation control strategy is therefore proposed to eliminate the angular error and more importantly, improve the damping of the overall system.

B. Principles of current error based compensation

Setting voltage vector aligned on d-axis and assuming that the VSC resistance R_1 is negligible, the steady-state active power can also be expressed as [29]

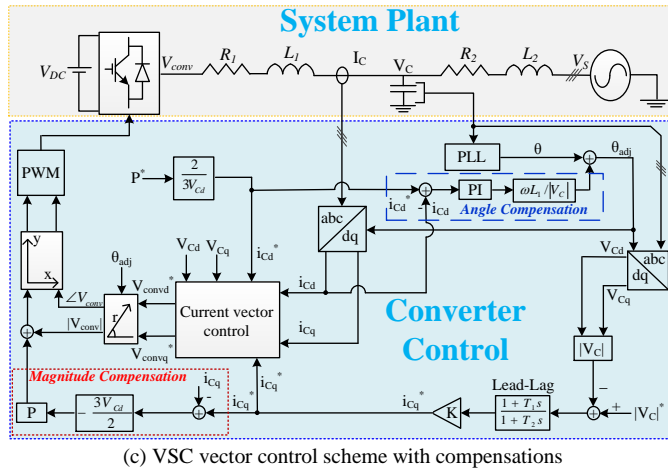
$$P = \frac{3}{2} V_{cd} i_{cd} = \frac{V_{conv} V_{cd}}{\omega L_1} \sin \delta \quad (3)$$

where P refers to the active power generated; δ the power angle between the converter output (with voltage magnitude of V_{conv}) and network integration point (with voltage magnitude

$$\frac{2dP}{3V_{Cd}} = di_{Cd} = \frac{2V_{conv0}}{3\omega L_1} d(\sin\delta) + \frac{2\sin\delta_0}{3\omega L_1} dV_{conv} \quad (4)$$
$$\Delta i_{cd} \approx \frac{2V_{conv0}}{3\omega L_1} d\delta + \frac{2\sin\delta_0}{3\omega L_1} dV_{conv} \quad (5)$$

(a) angular compensation

(b) voltage compensation



Similar to Fig. 2 and (2), therefore an active current-error based compensation can be designed with PI regulator based on (4). Giving $\left| \frac{2V_{conv0}}{3\omega_s L_1} \right| \gg \left| \frac{2\sin\delta_0}{3\omega_s L_1} \right|$ during steady state, $d\delta$ has the major impact on active current change and hence is used as the output of angle compensation, which is similar to the control design in Fig. 2 that is based on (2). Thus, an additional active current control is proposed to add the regulation with the angle compensation as another output in parallel with the conventional vector control, which is shown in Fig. 4 (a). In this way, angle tracking can be improved by adding extra damping and meanwhile the main current loop continues providing fast dynamic response during large perturbations and transients. The comprehensive implementation of the proposed active current control is demonstrated by Fig. 4(c). Considering the linearized relationship between Δi_{cd} and $d\delta$ in (4) and (5), a closed-loop angle compensation is proposed and shown in Fig. 4 with the converter current of d-axis i_{cd} as the feedback. The scaling coefficient of “ $\omega L_1/|V_c|$ ” in the “Angle Compensation”, as shown in Fig. 4, is used to cancel the relevance of the corresponding PI tuning to the values of angular velocity,

$$Q = -\frac{3}{2}V_{Cd}i_{Cq} = \frac{V_{conv}(V_{conv}-V_{Cd})}{\omega L_1} \cos \delta \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta i_{Cq} \approx \frac{2V_{conv0}}{3\omega L_1} \sin \delta d\delta - \frac{2\cos \delta_0}{3\omega L_1} (2V_{conv0} - V_{Cd})dV_{conv} \quad (8)$$

Along with the dynamics, static AC voltage regulation has to be considered giving that the reactive power flow has a very significant role in the system stability when the connected AC network is very weak [19]. A voltage magnitude feedback closed-loop is placed in Fig. 4(c) and a lead-lag filter may be employed here to ensure sufficient phase margin of the AC voltage controller if a large gain K is in place [30].

In this section, a small-signal analytical model is established in d-q reference frame and the relevant frequency domain analysis is performed using root locus method. Since fast closed power loops, which involve the real time current demand in relations to the dynamics of voltage, can introduce extra dynamics [33], the outer power loops are assumed to be much slower than the inner loop or based on open-loop regulation for simplicity so the dynamics of power loops can be considered negligible. Thus, the modeling and analysis in this section concentrate on the current loop and its interaction with the dynamics of synchronizing method, PLL in particular, as well. The dynamics of high performance power loops is considered as future work.

With the proposed current error based compensation control in Section II, a comprehensive small-signal analytical model is established based on the block diagram shown in Fig. 5 including the dynamics of PLL, modulation delay and grid impedances [28]. In Fig. 5, K_{pdC} and K_{idC} refer to the proportional and integral gains of angle compensation

respectively; K_{pqC} the proportional gain of the magnitude compensation; V_{cd0} and θ_0 the static operational point of V_{cd} and θ respectively; K_{pd} , K_{id} the PI regulator gains of the conventional d-axis current loop; K_{pq} , K_{iq} the PI regulator gains of the conventional q-axis current loop.

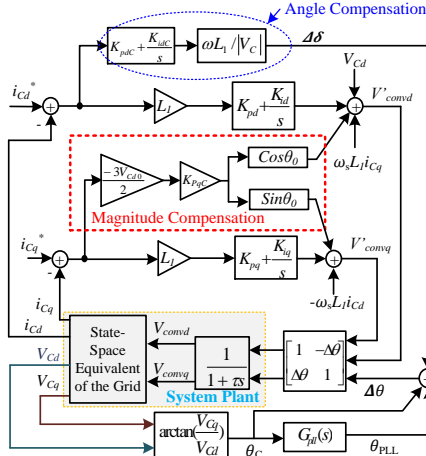


Fig. 5. Block diagram of the VSC analytical model in frequency domain

The model is established in d-q reference frame, which is synchronized with the local capacitor voltage in this paper. The dynamics brought about by PLL is expressed as an angle error between its output θ_{PLL} and the real capacitor angle θ_c .

The process of PLL is considered using $G_{pll}(s)$ as the closed-loop transfer function, which can be expressed as

$$G_{PLL}(s) = \frac{k_{pPLL}s + k_{iPLL}}{s^2 + k_{pPLL}s + k_{iPLL}} \quad (9)$$

where k_{pPLL} and k_{iPLL} are the proportional and integral gains respectively. Using Taylor Expansion, the process of $\arctan(V_{cq}/V_{cd})$ in Fig. 5 can be linearized as

$$\begin{aligned} \arctan \frac{V_{cq}}{V_{cd}} &\approx \frac{V_{cq0}}{V_{cd0}} + \frac{d}{d(\frac{V_{cq}}{V_{cd}})} \left(\arctan \frac{V_{cq}}{V_{cd}} \right) \bigg|_{\frac{V_{cq}}{V_{cd}} = \frac{V_{cq0}}{V_{cd0}}} \left(\frac{V_{cq}}{V_{cd}} - \frac{V_{cq0}}{V_{cd0}} \right) \\ &= \frac{V_{cq0}}{V_{cd0}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{V_{cq0}^2}{V_{cd0}^2}} \left(\frac{V_{cq}}{V_{cd}} - \frac{V_{cq0}}{V_{cd0}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

A sub-model based on state space model is established for the impedances of VSC output and the main grid as [28].

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \quad (11)$$

where

$$x = [i_{1d} \ i_{1q} \ V_{cd} \ V_{cq} \ i_{2d} \ i_{2q}]^T; \ u = [V_{sd} \ V_{sq} \ V_{convd} \ V_{convq}]^T \quad (12)$$

$$A = \omega_b * \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_1}{L_1} & \omega & -\frac{1}{L_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\omega & -\frac{R_1}{L_1} & 0 & -\frac{1}{L_1} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{C} & 0 & 0 & -\omega & -\frac{1}{C} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{C} & \omega & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{C} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{L_2} & 0 & -\frac{R_2}{L_2} & \omega \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{L_2} & -\omega & -\frac{R_2}{L_2} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$B = \omega_b * \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{L_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{L_1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{L_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{L_2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

TABLE I. System initial parameters

Transformer Inductance	L_{tx}	0.1 pu
Transformer ratio	N_{tx}	0.69/33kV
VSC nominal voltage	V_n	690 V
Reactor inductance	L_1	0.2 pu
Filter Capacitance	C_f	0.1 pu
Current controller proportional gains	$K_{pd} = K_{pq}$	$141 \pi L_1$
Current controller integral gains	$K_{id} = K_{iq}$	$10000\pi^2 L_1$
PLL proportional gain	k_{pPLL}	178
PLL Integral gain	k_{iPLL}	3947
Voltage controller droop gain	K	12
Short Circuit Ratio	SCR	1
Angle compensation proportional gain	K_{pdC}	0.2
Angle compensation integral gain	K_{idC}	4
Magnitude compensation gain	K_{pqC}	0.2
Lead-lag filter nominator time constant	T_1	0.002s
Lead-lag filter denominator time constant	T_2	0.01s

To validate the frequency domain model, a comparison of step response test is performed in Fig. 6(a), where the step response based on the frequency domain model in Fig. 5 is compared with result from the average model from Fig. 4 (linearized when the current is zero). The reference frame angles used for both step response tests are aligned with the capacitor voltage. A current step order of 0.1 p.u. is given at Time = 0 s for both models. It shows that both results correspond to each other well with a trivial difference, which is due to the slight deviation of static operation point of the frequency domain model.

Based on the block diagram in Fig. 5, root locus analysis is carried out for the closed-loop of the d-axis current with various SCR values. Setting the generated power and capacitor voltage at rated value with the parameters set shown in Table I, the static power flow solution when the d-axis is aligned with the capacitor voltage can be obtained as

$$x_0 = [1.0004, -0.1128, 1, 0, 0.9999, -0.2188]^T$$

$$u_0 = [0.9742, -0.2257, 1.0824, 0.1960]^T$$

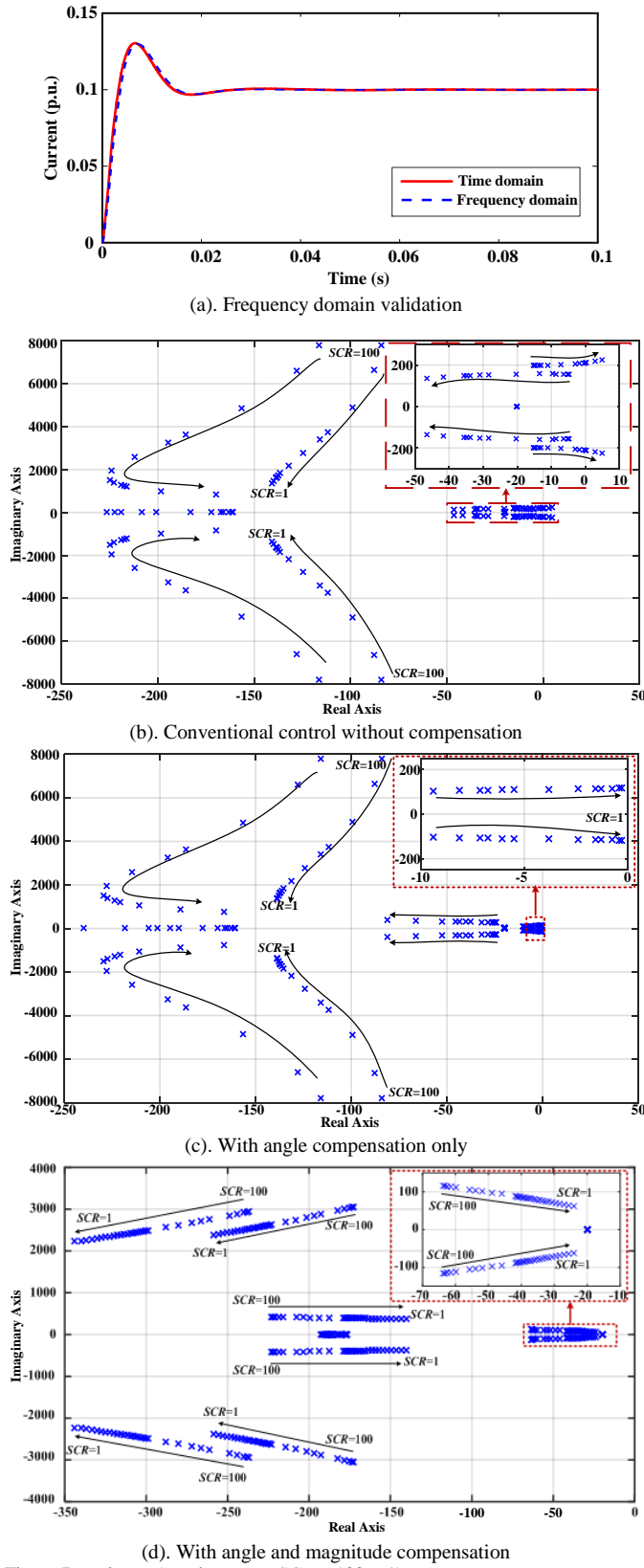


Fig. 6. Root locus (rated current, $SCR = 100 \sim 1$)

By adding the proposed control of active current with angle compensation only, the corresponding root locus of the main poles shown in Fig. 6(c) reveals that the main poles are kept within the left plane even when the grid is very weak as the SCR goes as small as 1. This demonstrates that the proposed

angle compensation control can stabilize the system with current loop in very weak grid regardless the variations of SCR . The stability has been significantly improved though, the damping is relatively poor when the grid strength is as weak as $SCR = 1$. It can be seen in Fig. 6(c) that the real component of the main pole can reach around 0.5 while the absolute value of the imaginary part is more than 100 at $SCR = 1$ point, giving a poor damping ratio lower than 0.0025. This shows that the proposed current-error based angular compensation can stabilize the system by pushing the poles to the left plane, which is a significant improvement from the unstable cases from conventional control. However, when the SCR is close to 1, the damping is relatively poor.

The root locus of the main poles for classical vector control shown in Fig. 1 can be obtained as Fig. 6(b) when the proposed compensation control is not in place. From Fig. 6(b), it can be seen that the main poles move towards and enter the right plane (SCR between 1 and 2) when the SCR value decreases from 100 to 1, which shows that classical vector control tends to become poorly damped or even unstable when the grid connection becomes very weak. The corresponding natural frequency of the main pole is also around 40 Hz when the SCR is close to 1, which corresponds well to the time domain analysis in Fig. 3.

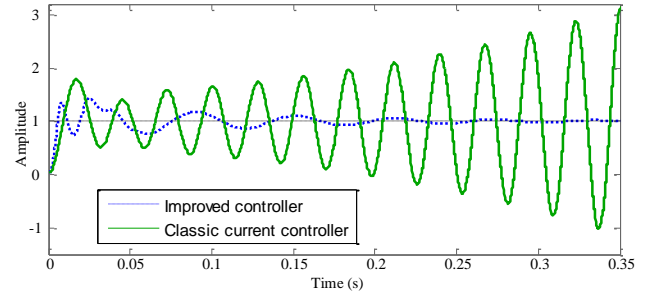


Fig. 7. Step response test for $SCR = 1$

The magnitude compensation is added in addition to the angle compensation and the corresponding root locus of the main poles is shown in Fig. 6(d). A better damping performance of the main poles can be seen in Fig. 6(d) that the damping ratio of the main pole at $SCR = 1$ can reach as much as 0.4, which is approximately 160 times larger than in Fig. 6(c). Obviously, this shows that magnitude compensation can further improve system damping when the grid is very weak.

Based on the frequency domain model, a unit step response of active current of $SCR = 1$ is plotted in Fig. 7 for the frequency domain model. As illustrated by the solid line in Fig. 7, the step response does not converge when there is no compensation; meanwhile, the response converges when the proposed angle and magnitude compensations are added. This result shows that the proposed control is also able to provide a satisfactory performance step-up response. As it is practically unlikely to have a scenario of large power step-up for wind power generation applications, the step test in Fig. 7 is more of an illustration of system performance. Ramp test, which is more applicable in practical implementation, will be carried out in the comprehensive time domain simulations in Section IV.

IV. TIME DOMAIN CASE STUDIES

In this section, the proposed control is tested for the system shown in Fig. 1 with time domain simulation for different cases including power ramp, parallel converters and AC fault conditions. The initial parameter settings are as shown in Table I. Classical average model of VSC [10] is used for time domain simulations with Matlab/Simulink. The compensation control settings are kept unchanged throughout this section to demonstrate the robustness.

A. Power ramp test

Power ramp test using the proposed control is performed with a lumped VSC model representing a cluster of 10 wind turbines each rated at 6 MW and $SCR = 1$. To avoid the dynamics brought by closed power loops, open loop power control is used in this section. The simulation results are shown in Fig. 8 where active power is ramped up at 0.5 s from 0 to 1 p.u. at a rate of 6 p.u./s and down to 0 again. It can be seen that the AC voltage is well maintained and the active power is stable throughout this test, which proves the effectiveness of the proposed control. It can also be noted that the angle error between the real and detected angles after compensation is kept very close to 0 during the test.

As is shown, the compensation component tends to counteract the angle detection error when the power is changing and it converges to 0 at steady state which demonstrates that the compensation itself does not cause angular deviation from the real voltage at the connection point for the coordinate transformations. This means that the proposed compensation can effectively help the PLL to track the real angle without introducing an angular offset to the coordinate transformations. The active and reactive components can still be well decoupled based on capacitor voltage oriented transformation.

Based on similar ramp tests, the power inversion capability for different SCR values is summarized in Fig. 9. By using the classical vector control, the maximum power transferring capability will be less than 1 p.u. when SCR is lower than 1.5 and decrease to 0.63 p.u. as SCR drops to 1. On the contrary, shown in Fig. 9 again, the active power transferring capability can be maintained at 1 p.u. using the proposed compensation control with an SCR down to 0.9, which can be tested with similar operation scenario in Fig. 8. In addition, since the proposed angular compensation is placed on the output of PLL, it is not sensitive to the internal implementations of PLL. More widely, the proposed compensations can enhance the damping for all the VSC control schemes involving angular detections for reference frame and the magnitude compensation can be used for control schemes involving voltage magnitude as a part of output as well. The power rectification capability can be lower than inversion according to the variations of transmission line resistance, power flow constraints, etc. [32], but it is not within the scope due to the context of this paper.

B. Multiple parallel VSC test

As a practical wind farm, of 60 MW for instance, usually consists of multiple parallel turbines and clusters, simulation considering two parallel lump VSCs is carried out to illustrate the effectiveness for multiple converter conditions. Keeping

SCR at 1, both VSC ratings are set at 0.5 p.u. of the rated power of the wind farm. Ramp power orders are given to the VSCs one after another to study the power transferring capability of the whole wind farm.

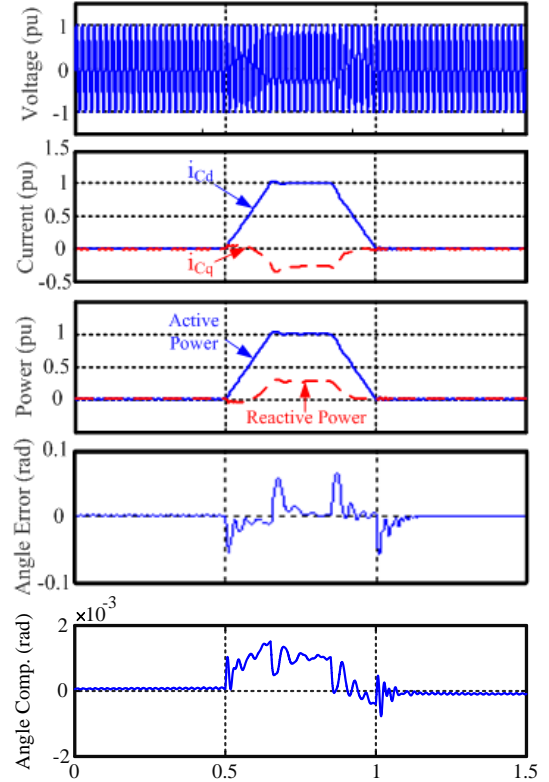


Fig. 8. Power ramp test with compensations (full power, $SCR=1$)

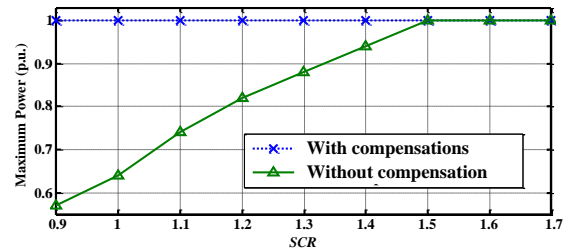


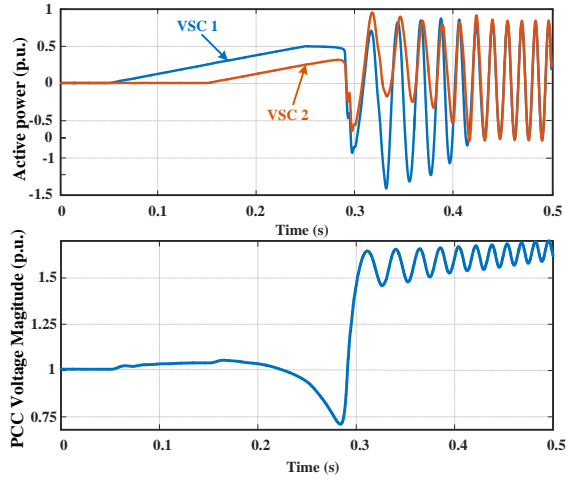
Fig. 9. Power inversion capability

Using conventional vector current control, the result is shown in Fig. 10 (a) where the output power of VSC 1 is ramped up from 0 to 0.5 p.u. at 0.05 s at a rate of 2.5 p.u./s. VSC 2 starts the same ramp from 0.15 s. Both power starts to oscillate before VSC 2 reaches its rated value as is shown in Fig. 10 (a). In other words, the wind farm is not capable of transferring the full power. On the contrary, employing the proposed control method for both VSCs, full power is transferable as shown in Fig. 10(b) with no oscillation. This test shows that the proposed control also have a significant effect for multiple VSCs cases and the proposed control does not introduce circulating power.

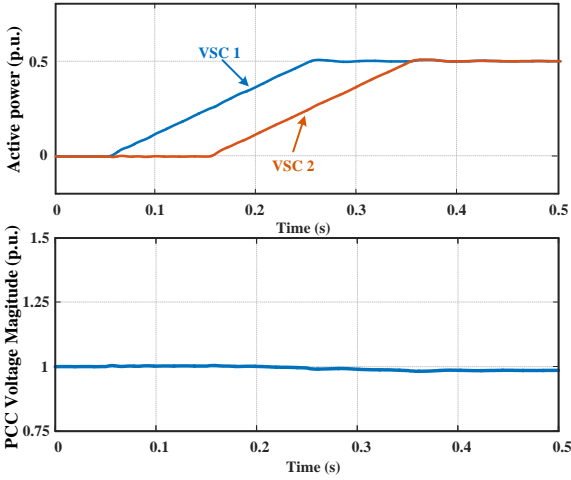
C. AC fault test

As cited in Section I and II, the advantage of the proposed control is that it is capable of continuously controlling the VSC current during large voltage perturbations with no need for control mode switching. Three-phase fault condition is considered to be one of the most severe cases and hence the

relevant tests are carried out in this section to demonstrate its effectiveness and robustness with various SCR values, which is shown in Fig. 11.



(a). Conventional control without compensations



(b). With angular and magnitude compensations

Fig. 10. Parallel VSC power ramp test (full power, $SCR=1$)

The simulation results for $SCR = 1, 2$, and 10 are compared in Fig. 11(a). The VSC exports rated active power prior to the three-phase AC fault, for the most serious case concern, using the proposed controller at the start. As this case study aims to test the specific current-limiting compatibility of the proposed control during a large transient, the DC side voltage variation during the transient is assumed to be well maintained by the turbine-side converter and damping resistance throughout the transient [31].

The tests start from full power delivery from 0 s for the cases of $SCR = 1, 2$ and 10 respectively, which is shown in Fig. 11. At 0.1 s, a three-phase AC fault occurs, which forces the AC voltages drop to almost 0 immediately. Taking advantage of the current loop, the VSC continues controlling the AC current and the maximum instant current overshoot is approximately 0.3 p.u. for the case of $SCR = 1$ and well regulated under 1.1 p.u. thereafter. Similar results can be found for $SCR = 2$ and 10 cases as shown in Fig. 11, both with current magnitude well capped during the identical transient.

For such a weak network, in order to reduce AC voltage overshoot after fault clearance, a voltage-dependent current

limit (VDCL) is employed as shown in Fig. 12 [27]. The VSC active current is capped according to voltage level during the AC fault. Meanwhile, a reactive current limit of 0.5 pu is also set during the fault. It can be seen that the VSC current components in both the d and q axis are well controlled within their limits during the fault with no need for current control mode switching.

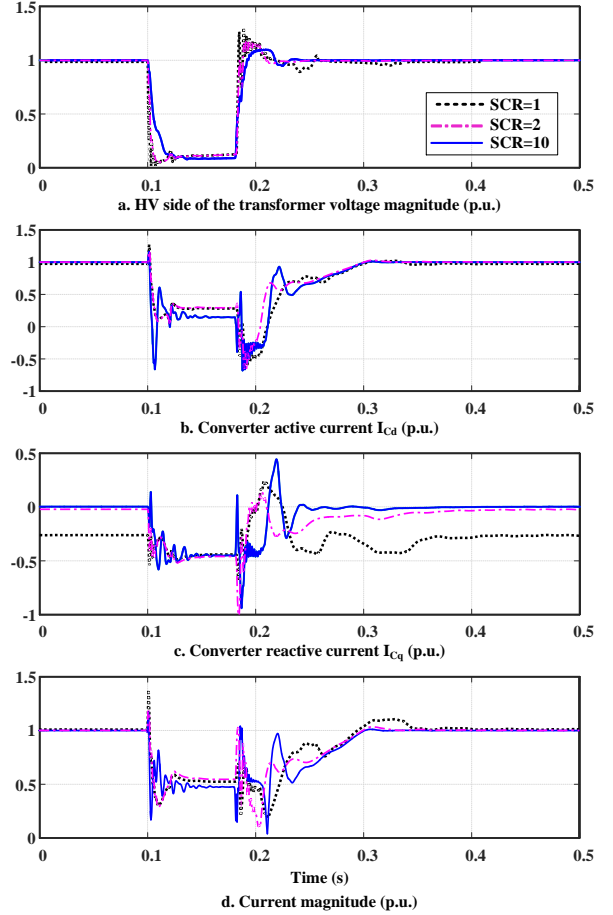


Fig. 11. Transient performance with angular and magnitude compensations

At 0.18 s, the fault is cleared. The active power is recovered according to Fig. 12 for $SCR = 1$ case. As the fault clearance introduces voltage oscillation due to the very weak grid strength, there are some currents variations though the VSC current remains within its rating throughout the recovering process. Once the voltage returns to its nominal values in approximately 0.12 s after clearance, the VSC also resumes to its pre-fault operational state. Similar performance can be found for $SCR = 2$ and 10 cases in Fig. 12 though with different current/voltage variations.

From Fig. 11, it can be found that the currents can be well regulated in the case of either $SCR = 1, 2$ or 10 , which demonstrate that the proposed control can well control the currents either in steady state and transients. Satisfactory current regulations can be achieved with variable SCR values using the same control parameters, which demonstrate that the proposed control strategy is not sensitive to SCR variations in terms of steady state operations and transient current regulations.

V. DISCUSSIONS ON THE PLL IMPLEMENTATIONS

The investigation on the interaction between closed-loop current control and synchronization method, PLL in particular, is based on the most prevalent Synchronous Reference Frame PLL (SRF-PLL). The proposed compensation is applied to and validated with a system using SRF-PLL as well. As there are a large variety of derived implementations of PLL, namely moving average filter-based PLL [35], Notch filter based PLL [36], delayed signal cancellation based PLL [37], etc. [38], the corresponding dynamics may vary case by case. Thus, the detailed exhaustive analytical comparisons of PLL are not presented in this paper due to the limited pages and time availability. However, the analytical method presented in this paper can still be applied to investigate the interaction between a certain PLL and the current control loop. Furthermore, since the proposed compensations do not involve any internal modification of PLL itself, they can still be used to enhance system damping with different PLL implementations.

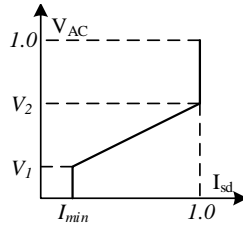


Fig. 12. Voltage dependent active current limit

VI. CONCLUSION

In this paper, a current error based compensation control is proposed for VSC integration to weak AC grid with closed-loop current regulation. Compensation regulations can be applied by taking advantage of the small-signal linear relationship between active and reactive current against converter angle and voltage magnitude, respectively.

Based on frequency domain analysis, the proposed active current compensation can significantly improve stability performance by enhancing the system damping in addition to reactive power compensation.

Time domain simulations show that the proposed control can significantly increase the power transferring capability of a VSC generation from weak grid point. Case studies also demonstrate that the proposed current control can work well both in single or multiple converter situations, and during a severe AC fault. It can further benefit from its simple implementation and robustness against grid strength variations. Since the proposed strategy does not change the internal configuration of a PLL, it generally applies to all kinds of VSC control involving reference frame transformation based on angular detection.

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